BUT UNCLE SAM'S COLUMBIA FASTER BY THREE-TENTHS OF A KNOT.

Great Speed Attained by a Large New British Cruiser on Her Official Trial Last Saturday.

TURKEY'S SULTAN HUMBLED

HIS WORD NOT ACCEPTED BY THE ITALIAN EMBASSADOR,

Who Demanded and Received a Written Promise-Another Letter from the Princess of Chimay.

LONDON, Jan. 10 .- H. M. S. Terrible, the new first-class cruiser, had her trials over a twenty-three mile course off the Cornish coast on Saturday. The speed developed showed an average of 221/2 knots an hour, beating, it is claimed, the record of every war vessel affoat. The Terrible was launched at Glasgow in 1895, and she is equipped with forty-eight boilers of the Belleville water-tube type. This great ship is built of sheathed steel and is of 14,200 tons displacement. Her length is five hundred feet and her beam seventy-one feet, while the maximum draft is twenty-seven feet. She has twin screw propellers and is provided with an indicator horse power of 25,000. She is rated as a protected cruiser, the armored deck extending over the whole length of the ship. In its thickest part it is four inches, and tapers to being associated with minutely subdivided coal bankers. The complement of officers and men provided is 840. The twin screws cranks, there being two low-pressure cylinders. The stroke is four feet. Her armament consists of two 92-10-inch guns, twelve six-inch quick-firing guns, sixteen twelve-pounders, twelve three-pounders nine machine guns, two light guns for

boat and four torpedo tubes. The speed of the United State cruiser Columbia on her trial trip was 22 8-10 knots an hour, so that the British claim of having the fastest war vessel affoat is not good. Columbia is still "queen of the sea."

### HIS WORD NOT GOOD.

Written Promise Demanded from the Sultan of Italy's Embassador.

LONDON, Van. 11 .- A dispatch from Constantinople to the Standard says that rumors of a massacre of Christians at Trebizond, which originated by the statement that an Italian gunboat had been ordered thither are untrue. It appears that an Italian subject named Marani was secretly shipped at Trebizond for exile to Erzeroum. The Italian embassador, Signor Pansa, demanded the immediate return of Marani to Constantinople for proper trial, and threatened to send gunboats till the Porte gave a written promise of compliance. The incident has caused a sensation at Constantinople on account of the belief that Italy was backed by the powers.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Rome on the same subject says: "Everybody re- from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000. To-day it is marks that the Suitan has never had such | probable that the value of all that remains a humiliation as for an embassador to for his heirs is less than one-tenth of the openly refuse to accept his promise, but | smallest estimate. to insist upon a written confirmation."

# Wants the Sultan Deposed.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10. - The Turkish Reform League has issued from Brussels an appeal to the people of Europe declaring that the Sultan has planned a massacre to take place during the approaching Ramazan feasts, and imploring the powers to interfere, depose the Sultan and proclaim Rechad Effendi, younger brother of the Sultan and heir presumptive, his successor with a Council of State made up of equal members of Moslems, Christians and

### MANUFACTURING EVIDENCE. British Officials Trying to Convict Edward J. Ivory.

LONDON, Jan. 10.-Former Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, of New York, who resigned that position to come to conduct the defense of Edward J. Ivory, charged with complicity with P. J. Tynan the case to advance their own interest. Mr. McIntyre says he is satisfied that a few years ago Jones, the informer, undertook, for a large stipend, to furnish Scotland Yard with evidence. Failing at that time to do so, he is now swearing against Ivory, says McIntyre, in order to fulfill his prom

'Several of Ivory's or Bell's American witnesses have preceded me by one steamer," proceeded Mr. McIntyre, "and are now secreted in London. They will prove that while he was in America Jones advocated such infamous measures against England that the lodge expelled him. I find evidence here of a determination to convict Bell, or lvory, at any cost. I learn that every favor is to be extended me by the British bar and I may be allowed to plead, and at any rate to cross-examine Jones. This is the first time that such favor has been exconfer with his solicitors and counsel. The trial has been postponed to the 18th."

### WHY A GYPSY WON HER LOVE. Another Letter from the Erratic Prin-

cess of Chimay-Camaran. BRUSSELS, Jan. 10 .- A Brussels news-

paper contains a letter from the Princess Chimay. It is as follows: "I married my husband when I was seventeen and adored him. We were very

happy for two years, and then the

prince began to absent himself and have a

separate room. I did not even always see "I did not understand why he abandoned a young woman like me. I was always gay and impulsive. I did not, however, for reasons of vanity, make him any reproaches. My affection, however, grew less, and

weary of solitude, I did what is irrepar-"People express astonishment at my choice, but a real gentleman would have too much feared the pistol or sword thrust of such an expert as my husband to run the risk of taking his wife. I left my children in order not to contaminate by my presence the pure snow of their minds, and I went away in order to avoid sullying the name of the man whom I respect, and who only committed one fault-that of marrying me, since his tastes for sports should have forbidden him to marry a

# A BENEFACTOR OF MANKIND.

band there.'

woman of my sort. I was not able to make

our home pleasant enough to keep my hus-

Yellow Fever Germ Discovered by Young Italian Doctor.

LONDON, Jan. 41.-A Times dispatch from Montevideo confirms the recent dis-Italian doctor had discovered the yellow fever germ after he had himself recovered that he had given the discovery under seal to the Rome Academy of Medicine. The times dispatch gives the name of the discoverer as Guiseppe Sanarelli, an eminent sciple of Pasteur, and director of the Cruguayan National Institute of Experi-

The Infected Transport Ship. PLYMOUTH, Jan. 10.-The cases of cholera on board the troop ship Nubia.

deaths of the two Lascars, which occurred on the voyage, are now attributed to dysentery, though they were first reported as cholera. The Nubia proceeded to sea on Saturday night to bury the body of a victim who died after the arrival at Plym-Another soldier died on Saturday night and was taken to the burial at sea. On Sunday most of the passengers landed, after the usual precautions against infection had been taken. The remaining cholera patient, together with a few of the suspects, were taken to the hospital ship, while the troops were still detained on

A dispatch from Cairo declares that it is impossible that fruit from Port Said could have caused the outbreak of cholera on the Nubia, as was reported to be the case yesterday, because there has been no cholera in Egypt since September.

Bishop Keane to Be Honored. ROME, Jan. 10 .- It is now certain that Bishop Keane, formerly of Washington, will be nominated as bishop assistant at the pontifical throne, although the nomination has not yet been officially made. The Pope will also nominate him as titular archbishop and canon of the Patriarchal Basilica and adviser to some Roman congregations. Hence Bishop Keane will make his stay here in order to render services to the Vatican in American religious matters.

Situation in the Philippines. MADRID, Jan. 10.-Official advices from Manilla state that the situation there is greatly improved, and that the rebels do not dare to approach the capital. It is reported that 6,000 insurgents, while trying to cross the Isthmus of Noveleta, of the province

of Cavite, were repulsed with heavy losses. Generous Baroness Hirsch.

PARIS, Jan. 10 .- It is stated that Baroness Hirsch will give another 2,000,000 francs (\$400,000, to build a hospital for consumptive children on the Riviera.

Cable Notes. The Russian Academy has elected as honorary members Lord Kelvin and Dr. Simon Newcomb, of Washington,

L'Echo de Paris states that the French Admiralty Council is in favor of using squadrons in war time and has rejected Admiral Aube's proposal for a fleet of fast cruisers with a view to privateering.

The London Standard's Rome correspond. ent asserts that the Pope has decided to notify Austria, France, Spain and Portugal that the powers will not be allowed to exercise a veto at the next papal election. A meeting was held in Berlin yesterday of delegates from nearly all of the Prusthree inches at the end. Her coal capacity | sian trade centers, at which it was decided is three thousand tons, the armored deck to found an organization of the German

> The London Chronicle's Brussels corre spondent reports the discovery that there are organized Socialist clubs in the Belgian army and that seventeen noncommisioned officers have been suspended for belonging to them.

MANY MILLIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ALMOST ENTIRELY SWEPT AWAY.

Utopian Dreams for Long Island and His Railroad-His Rise to Opulence and Sudden Downfall.

New York Mail and Express. The final taking from the family of Corbin of control of the Long Island Railroad Company, as exclusively announced in last night's Mail and Express, in the report of the liquidation of the Corbin estate indebtedness through purchase of the Corbin stock of the road by the Pratt interests, practically forms the last chapter of one of Wall street's most interesting

Seven months ago, when Austin Corbin was killed in a runaway accident on his Metropolitan Temple, General Grant's old grand estate in New Hampshire, the public believed that he left an enormous fortune. It was estimated in figures all the way

The shrinkage may be traced in greatest part to the railroad on Long island which Austin Corbin built up until his name and that of the road became synonymous. In 1880, when the old Long Island road was bankrupt, he purchased a heavy interest in its shares, and then, going in as receiver, straightened out the company's affairs, extending it, building up summer and pleasure resorts along its lines, and in a thousand and one ways planning for a great future for the road. He wanted to create a transatlantic steamship line which should be the shortest in existence, to connect the eastern end of his road with Europe at Milford Haven, in Wales. Then he wanted to connect the western terminus of his road by bridge or tunnel with New York city, and the vast transconti-

nental connection to be met there. The result of his energetic management was that the company's stock became an in a dynamite conspiracy, was interviewed investment paying dividends, and until to-day. McIntyre says he has been engaged | trolley competition set in on the western counsel. He asserts his conviction that cer- one of the highly regarded railroad corpominor practical matters of management while considering the former, was evidenced the trait which has brought a seem- | dictates of common humanity, comments enough to maintain his family in their accustomed state. Mr. Corbin was too sanguine and too visionary, and an imperious man as well, unaccustomed to brook the

advice of others. While he was thinking that the big scheme would go through dividends were being paid upon Long Island stock that were not earned. Moreover, it is now believed, these were paid with money advanced as loans to the company by Mr. Corbin himself, and checked up as "floating

they changed the policy he refused to forsake. Then the value of Long Island stock tended in a quarter of a century. I shall became reduced in its valuation on the mar-see Bell (Ivory) on Monday and shall also ket, and the Corbin estate's holdings of 60,000 shares were virtually unmarketable at public sale, and it was evident would cease for the time to make any return to the Corbin family.

The Charles Pratt estate, which owned \$3,500,000 worth of the stock, now comes into control of the road through the sale of the Corbin stock by the estate at a price only sufficient to pay off loans made by Austin Corbin. In other words, the Corbin interest in the company has simply been wiped out.

The widow still holds the family home at Fifth avenue and Twenty-cighth street, the country place at Babylon, the grand farm in New Hampshire, an interest in the Corbin building on Broadway, and some Western land, worth altogether, judges say, less | ing the ship, to which its further use as than \$2,000,000.

AS A YOUNG LAWYER. Years and years ago the man who organized the first national bank in the United States was worth mere money than that. He began to lay the foundation of his fortune as a young lawyer in Davenport, Ia. There he built up a large business in mortgage loans, inducing Eastern and European capital to invest. He started his bank and then came East, organizing the Corbin Banking Company in this city in 1873. Enormous profits were made, but the period of mortgage-loan failures cut into

Corbin's fortune. the railroad business. He reorganized the scorn of a hidalgo. I have always killed Philadelphia & Reading, and became its my bulls in the most humane and gentle president, holding that position as well in manner known to our giorious art, as have he Long Island, Elmira, Cortland & all my eminent predecessors, who always Northern, Manhattan Beach & New York | slaughtered their beautiful beasts as if they and Rockaway Beach.

were expected to pay great profits and were counted as a part of a large fortune, were over ten thousand acres of land in Arkansas, which were to be populated by immigrants and developed into rich property. Out of \$600,000 bonds on this Mr. Corbin was supposed to held \$400,000, and to-day it is said the property would not bring \$100,000. Other holdings were Manhattan Beach bonds and stock, the latter selling almost our elegant pastime. Our bulls are proud times counted at par. The twenty-seven- to them." thousand-acre New Hampshire estate was said to have cost about \$30,000, while estimates of its market value are placed at

about one-quarter of that sum. Thus it will be seen how in part a fortune in lands and securities, not having an immediate market, may be first greatly

more wealth than that owned by thousands of individuals in the country who are considered no more than well off.

LONG ISLAND'S HISTORY. The Long Island Railroad is made up of a number of separate properties, which durually absorbed by that company, until every steam surface road on the island has been placed under its control. The success and general scheme of consolidation belenged to the late Austin Corbin, and when, with his new Long Island Company, in 1880, he secured control of the Long Island Railroad, then chiefly running from Long Island City to the extreme ends of the island on the north and south shores, with lines to Coney island and Rockaway beach, the first step toward realizing a much-fostered ambition was taken.

The original Long Island Railroad was chartered in April, 1834, being one of the first legal grants for the construction of a railroad by the Legislature of this State and shortly afterward the work of building the line was inaugurated. Jamaica was the fixed eastern terminus of the road, and it was proposed to build a line from that point to Greenport, a distance of nearly ninety miles. The main line was completed in July 1844. For the next thirty-five years the road made little headway, although its history was marked by the building of branches. Several attempts were made to form an interesting and profitable property out of the lines, but they failed, and when Mr. Corbin and some friends organized the new Long Island Company, in 1881, to take over the property, his plan was looked on with distrust. His idea of consolidation soon became apparent, and he lost no time in formulating an ambitious plan of extersion and absorption. The attractiveness and proximity of the various resorts on the island to this city were soon made known, and before the death of Mr. Corbin this ambition had been well attained. He had succeeded in controlling every steam road on the island, and although that cost milliens it has made the company the absolute master of the situation.

When the new Long Island Company took over the property in 1881, the stock aggregated \$3,260,700. An increase to \$10,000,000 was immediately secured, which eight years later was further increased to \$12,-000,000, for the purpose of securing the Brooklyn and Montauk road. The Corbin plan of absorption by lease and purchase of other lines that had been independently built was put into effect, and in sixteen years the entire system grew to 368 miles. with main line, branches and sidings. These were: Main line, 205.56 miles, and branches, 98.48 miles; leased lines, New York & Rockaway Beach, Brooklyn and Jamaica, North Shore branch, and Montauk extension. By a recent arrangement the company secured the operation of the Prospect Park and Coney Island and Bath Beach roads. The Montauk extension was built with the idea of making it the eastern terminus of a transatlantic steamer service, on the claim that it was the shortest route between Liverpool and this port.

The company has a funded debt of over \$14,000,000, and the Central Trust Company s the trustee of a mortgage issued in 1888. It guarantees bonds aggregating over \$15,-000,000 for extensions, new lines and mortgages. In the spring of 1894, \$1,275,000 debenture fives were sold, and a like amount of improvement loans and bills were re-The company, from 1892 to 1894, paid per cent. dividends, when it was reduced one-quarter of 1 per cent. The dividend for 1895 was 4 per cent. The report of operations for 1895 showed gross earnings, \$4.014.019; operating expenses, \$2,593,323, leavng net earnings, \$1,420,696. After paying charges, interest and dividends, a surplus of \$24,154 remained. This represented a deficit of \$50,345 over 1894.

### TO RESTORE WESLEY'S TOMB. Arrival of Rev. W. J. Brown from London to Collect Money.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 .- The Rev. William Brown, pastor of Wesley's Chapel, in London, has just arrived in this country. He comes here to collect money to restore Wesley's tomb and to complete the restoration of the chapel, which is the shrine of Methodists. England has contributed \$70 .-000. Only \$10,000 more is needed, and Dr. Brown will make a tour of the United States and Canada to raise this sum. Dr. Brown preached to-night at the Central

### IN THE WAR SHIP'S HOLD. Terrific Heat to Which the Stokers Are Subjected.

Philadelphia Record. Excessively high temperatures exist i the engine and dynamo rooms of our new war ships to a degree that is not generally appreciated. In the last report of the surgeon general of the United States navy attention is called to the abnormal condiions under which the men who do the hardest kind of manual labor are compelled to work. On the Cincinnati there is a record of 204 degrees Fahrenheit, or only 8 degrees below the boiling point of water, in the forward fireroom, while the average for the entire year in this room is 145 degrees. When the number of prostrations that follow a hot wave in summer, when the temperature merely rises to 100 degrees Fahrenheit and the people are comparatively at rest, is remembered. the condition of these men working at these temperatures may be imagined. The difficulties, however, that attend the proper ventilation on board ship are many, but are found principally in the bulkheads and water-tight compartments demanded for purposes of ventilation and security, which make any system and artificial ventilation exceedingly difficult. Added to this is the presence of steam pipes, enormous boilers and auxiliary engines, so that even with the very best means at command of forced ventilation the heat cannot be kept down. All the ventilation that is obtained is secured by means of forced ventilation, all auxiliary electric blowers. Aside from questions of personal discomfort, or the ingly enormous fortune down to less than | the Engineering News, the abnormal conditions now surrounding some of the most serious bearing upon the general efficiency of the ship as a fighting machine. The surgeons, in reporting upon the physical condition of the engineer's force, say that the exhaustion apparent is not due to the work but to the excessive temperature endured while at work; to the motionless, impure air in the coal bunkers, and to the constant clogging of the sweat glands by the coal dust. The surgeon of the United States steamship Detroit says that in one trip it was only possible to keep the firemen and ccalpassers at work by giving to each of these men two ounces of whisky at the end of each four hours' watch, and even then the men were almost collapsed. streaming with perspiration, accompanied with stertorous breathing, rapid pulse and trembling limbs. It is a fact worth noting in this connection that in the summary of deaths in the United States navy in 1895 pneumonia and heart disease rank as the most common causes of death. The successful experiments with compressed air as a substitute for steam or

hydraulic power in operating the auxiliary engines of the coast defense monitor Terror may yet have an important bearing upon this question of better ventilation. Conpressed air is one of the best agents for this purpose, and has proved its advantages over steam or hydraulic power in turning turrets, lifting the guns and steera ventilator may be added. In this connection it may be remarked that one of electric power's greatest claims for marine work is that it takes up such a small amount of room and does not add to the already excessive temperature.

# A Defense of Bull Fighting.

New York Independent A London editor recently made some observations casting doubts on the beneficent effects of witnessing the national Spanish sport of bull-fighting, to which Gil Perez. than whom there is no more illustrious matador in Madrid, made the following cogent and all-convincing reply

'Permit me, as one of the oldest mata dors in Spain, to assure you that our noble He continued to make money, though, in profession treats such slanders with the loved them. The saints themselves and our

, who

Not in Their Set.

ing the past fifteen years have been grad- CHILD BUTCHERED BECAUSE HE WOULDN'T HURRAH FOR SPAIN.

> Another Pit Filled with Dead Bodies of Cubans Discovered in the Brush Near Guanabacoa.

> EXPERIENCES OF AMERICANS

WHO WERE CAPTURED WHILE TRY-ING TO JOIN THE INSURGENTS.

One of the Party Killed in Attempting to Escape-Departure of the Marquis of Apezteguia from Havana.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- A special to the World from Tampa, Fla., say: A schoolboy of ten years was killed in Guanbacoa, Cuba, on Thursday evening by a Spanish patrol because he refused to hurrah for Spain. The lad smiled when the soldiers asked him to hurrah, not comprehending what they wanted. They cursed him as a "Cuban whelp," butchered him not two squares from his home and left his body in the street. In the fields surrounding the city dogs have been seen eating human flesh and gnawing human bones, More than 500 people have moved from Guana-

bacoa within ten days. Another large pit with dead bodies in it was discovered Thursday near Guanabacoa | picture. in thick underbrush. Decomposition was but ben reported "missing" lately.

Antonio Roginy, a native Cuban forced to leave home, as the police were after him on suspicion, has arrived here. He says the raid at Caobillias, called a Spanish victory, was a great Cuban success. The town was garrisoned by five hundred Spaniards, who had three cannon. Before night on Wednesday the Cuban insurgents, under Major Sorreis, seized the outposts and almost captured the entire place before the Spaniards knew what was going on. The cannon in one block house was turned on the Spaniards and they retreated to the intrenchment. Major Sorreis threw part of his force in the rear of the Spanjards and routed them. The Cubans did not pursue; they were after the spoils and supplies. The Spaniards had managed to spike one cannon, but the Cubans took the other two with them, as well as the complete camp equipment, including a large supply of ammunition.

# BANISHED FROM CUBA.

Experience of a Party of Americans, One of Whom Was Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.-James Maguire, of this city, Jeremiah Bonds, of New York, and Charles W. Allen, of Stamford, Conn., have just reached this city, after a thrilling experience in Cuba, in the course of which William Barry, of New York, who had accompanied them, was shot and killed by Spaniards. On the 10th of last September the trio

mentioned, in company with Barry, started for Cuba to join the forces of the belligerents, and arrived in Havana Sept. 21. Here they fell in with Josef Ruiz, a Cuban patriot, who volunteered to guide the quartet to the retreat occupied by the Cuban commanders. They headed for the Pinar del Rio district, and when near Mariel, in the Guanajaz district, were surprised by a body of about fifty Spaniards. They were taken prisoners, searched, and, finding papers on Ruiz, confirming suspicions, held a consultation and decided to kill all the prisoners. The conversation was carried on in Spanish, but Ruiz interpreted their remarks for his American friends. Recognizing the desperate situation in which they had placed themselves, the quintet decided to risk their lives in a vigorous effort to escape, rather than to wait and be shot. Maguire rolled over to Ruiz and the young Cuban used his teeth with bands cut through. Maguire then took a tance. With a rush the five men ran to the spot, where they noticed some machetes all day long since his arrival with Ivory's | end of Long island, promising to continue | of the ships being fitted with enormous | with a machete, revolver and belts full of blowers suitable for either exhaust or sup- ammunition. They then attempted to get forated by a bullet. The surviving four succeeded in outdistancing their pursuers. They made every effort to get back and recover Barry's body, however, but were unsuccessful, and were compelled to make their way further into the mountainous regions of Pinar del Rio, and after a tortuous and wearisome journey they arrived in the region of San Christobal.

A few days afterwards they were recaptured by a band of Spanish patrollers. Their hands were tied behind their backs and they were compelled to march for a distance of over ten miles, when they were thrown into a prison. The next day they were forced to march again until late in the afternoon, when they were put in another prison, and so they were marched from prison to prison until Havana was reached. Here they were thrown into a well-guarded prison, where they were sep-

On Dec. 23 the three Americans were brought before some commanding officer. whose name they did not learn, but it is pictured. Only a few of his household presumed by them that it was General Weyler. They were told that Ruiz, the young Cuban, had committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, which he had secured from one of the guards. The three friends said nothing, but they discredited the suicide story, and were firmly convinced that the young Cuban had been murdered. The trio of Americans were offered their liberty and passage home if they signed a paper swearing allegiance to the Oueen of Spain, and promising on oath to do all they could against the Cuban cause in the future. This was agreed to and the three were released.

# ON HIS WAY TO SPAIN.

Departure of the Marquis of Apezteguia from Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.-There was a notable demonstration of sympathy for the Marquis of Apezteguia to-day on the occasion of his departure for Spain. The Marquis embarked at 4 o'clock and sailed at 5 o'clock on the steamer San Agustine. Captain General Weyler, on account of the from the wharf of La Marchina from the Marine Palace on foot. On the arrival of General Weyler at the wharf the band played the royal march and the crowds Among Mr. Corbin's investments, which | Queen are the patrons of the honored na- and Prats, the generals of artillery and of the Marquis Paimerola and Governor Porarez de Alva, veterinary surgeon to Her rua, with the national committee of de-"That in a long experience I litical parties, the mayor, the Chamber of have never known any act of cruelty in Commerce, the Planters' Association, the there, saving aloes and yuccas and opunmagistrates, the directors of railroads, bade Majesty and all the nobility-the bluest farewell to the marquis after he had gone blood and the fairest donas of Spain-love on board. There were three steamers acfor nothing, though when estimates of a to display their activity; and as to the harbor, one of them having on board the huge fortune are made securities are some- horses-well, it is a mercy to put an end battalion of the houses. The gardener was just then set- enty head of cattle and be is going to "Do you know your neighbors, the Lip- lire-crackers. This flotilla accompanied effort the guide remembered that some an- shelter and care in winter. The feed re-'No; we don't know them at all. They The Marquis of Apezteguia is accompanied bath, which was still kept up. Thither we will about fatten them in the summer

thousands of spectators, all cheering for General Arolas has captured, n ar Cayatwo privates, who were court-martialed for licity in the burning of Charco Hondo, at Artemisa by the the volunteers.

Cubans Out of Ammunition. MADRID, Jan. 10 .- The Epoca officially confirms the report that Maximo Gomez

has informed the Cuban committee in the United States that the insurgents are demoralized, their supply of munitions of war ardson. So much for the Vatican gardens being exhausted, and that they are unable in a horticultural point of view. to continue the struggle.

### THE VATICAN GARDENS

SOME POPULAR DELUSIONS DIS-PELLED BY A PERSONAL VISIT.

An Unsightly, Untidy Place, with Charm of Nature and Art Both Lacking-The Pope's Walk.

London Standard.

name at least. There the Pope spends his hour of exercise like other prisoners, in fine weather, and we constantly see allusions the to the melancholy functions in the news- dachshund, and papers. But very few of us know anything more about the gardens. The public imagines a fair plaisance, no doubt, after the style called Italian, with broad walks and trim shrubberies, fountains and statues and tors of the breed. orange trees in tubs at due intervals among rectangular parterres. In that scene the white-robed figure of his Holiness promenading slowly, a scarlet cardinal on one hand and a purple bishop on the other. followed discreetly by a group of priests and monks, with a harlequin guard of Switzers in the rear, makes a seductive Such was our own fancy: we conceived - taking deep intoo far advanced to permit recognition of | terest in things horticultural - that the bodies. It is supposed that these vic- the gardens of the Vatican must tims of Spanish cruelty belonged to the have another charm. Confined to poorer class of that suburb, as many have such narrow bounds for the amusements of country life, the Pope must surely allow

> rare flowers and shrubs; and no human being has such opportunities. At Rome, therefore, we diligently inquired what steps were necessary to obtain admittance to the gardens. The question seemed to be unusual. Visitors take it for granted, perhaps, that some very special permission is needed, as in the case of the Pope's residential quarters, and despair. We were counseled finally to address some superior attendant at the Vatican in a judicious sort of way, which is "Murray's" advice. But in fact there is not the slightest difficulty. A special license is required, in truth, but a personage who calls himself the chief guide always keeps a stock of them on hand, and one of his subordinates may be found without trouble in the neighborhood of the grille opening from the basement of the sculpture galleries upon the grounds. Only, as we were told, they are forbidden to offer their services

> November is not a month for surveying gardens, but the expert finds a thousand things to interest him in such a collection as that we hoped to see, though flowers be all absent. From the grille stretches a handsome terrace, bordered on the right by a fine hedge of arbutus, on the left by a sunken garden set with aloes and yuccas and orange trees on pedestals almost as thick as they can stand-a curious effect. The terrace ends in a dense shrubbery, untrimmed since it was planted, overhung by tall trees. Here the guide summoned us to admire two red macaws and a blue one in a cage—he called them "cockatoos. 'His Holiness is very fond of animals," said he. Beyond, in the same melancholy copse lay a bricked court, sunk twenty feet or so below the level, occupied by half a dozen wretched moufflons. The poor creatures would scarcely see the sun at midsummer Not a green thing sprouted on the black and fetid earth which they were searching, apparently, for acorns, thrown broadcast from above. Moufflons rank among the least friendly of animals; but these poor things stood still, looking up to us, as we thought, with a hopeless appeal for human sympathy. It was pitiful.

POOR GARDENING. "Does his Holiness, who loves animals, often pay these a visit?" we asked. "Never," said the guide. "I will show you the Holy Father's promenade-always the same." We emerged from the dismal shrubbery at the foot of a broad walk rising gently between a row of young plane trees and a very high bank. The road was swept, but that high bank had never received attention from human hands apparently. A model of untidiness it presented, with long grass and weeds, thin and draggled, beaten flat by rain, and heaps of leaves rotting as they lay. Upon the other hand were spindly plane trees with clumps of Italian reed here and there, evidently "Does his Holiness keep no self-sown. gardener?" we exclaimed involuntarily. Of course he does-an indefinite number: no answer was required. But they would not hold the situation long among heretics. Behind the row of plane trees stands a wall, low, cased with yellow stucco, pierced with embrasures. The guide called attention to one of them. "Here," said he, "Pope John X aimed a cannon which put the Saracens

where gunpowder had been used in the middle of the tenth century. But this is the Pope's walk, some two hundred yards long. In summer it is shaded by the lofty remains comparatively cool at evening. But what a contrast to the scene we had imagined! Doubtless the gardeners "tidy up" when their master's visits begin, cut the grass and clear out the weeds, perhaps; but to the eye of exthe wild charm of nature being broken, and that of art ignored. When we call i the Pope's walk, however, that is a figure of speech. His Holiness, unfortunately, can no longer take exercise afoot. He is carried up and down at a gentle pace in a chair called the Sedia Portantina, not shoulderhigh, but at arms' length. And the array of scarlet and purple dignitaries, we learn, is as fanciful as the stately garden we had priests and a physician accompany Leo XIII when he takes exercise. Further on we see the vineyard, covering, perhaps, an acre. No other wine does the Pope consume, but our guide tells us that it is the worst in Italy-he had often tasted it, and

he spoke with warm conviction.

to flight when they had occupied Rome.

We surveyed with deep interest a spot

DEPRESSING SCENES Many, many hundreds of yards we wander, always in sloppy, unkempt shrubberies or lawns as rough and rank as water meadows in England. Deer are shown to us. Two melancholy ostriches and a desponding pelican occupy an inclosure. His Holiness has a mild passion for poultry, and various breeds are kept in paddocksby the bye, a collection of bantams is labeled "Benthams." We see the mighty wall of Nero's circus-what remains of it. Two of the vast towers have been restored. One is occupied by the Pope's astronomers, who have crowned it with a structure like a gilt balloon. The other is the private chapel, and beneath it, white and bare, stands the small house which Leo XIII has built for himself in the gardens, empty immense crowds, made his way to and at this season. Could we inspect it? Perhaps, if the custode were at home and in good temper. But hammering at the little confidently reported that the good man had gone to breakfast with his married

house-ever. So simple are the Pope's more dismal and untended, if that be possitraces nor the suggestion of one in the sumwith confidence we assert that every species tias, was European-more, was Italian, there must be flowers somewhere in the Vatican gardens! Show us the green-But there are no houses! Marquis of Apezteguia's command, and ting up his frames to keep geraniums nine tugboats, all of the vessels being dec- | through the winter. Then he does grow | after his neighbors and other farmers have orated with banners and having on board | geraniums? Oh. yes. That high bank bebands of music and being crowded with side the Pope's walk is decked with geranpeople of all social classes, shooting off lums in summer. Nothing else? With an as he could last fall, He thus saves feed, the San Augustine far outside the harbor, cient Pope had made a garden round his quired to keep the stock warm in winter which arrived here yesterday morning.

have been confined to the troops. The have been confined to the troops to the t

daughter. There was no one else in the

and La Punta were crowded with many | bath with a graceful pavilion on each side for dressing apparently. One cannot gravey fancy a Pope disporting himself sub Jove in deep water, diving and puffing; but it jabos, the insurgent leader, Calzadilla, and | was a long time ago, when life was full of picturesque surprises. However, there was a garden round at beyond dispute, with near Guanajay, and were hanged on Jan. | turf and flowerbeds, though but a few yards square. We noted the species with interest, and the list is worth giving, since these are the only flowers, so far as we could learn, in that vast area. On the turf was Pampas grass, misembryanthemum, and aloes. In the beds red salvias cannas, and African marigold. All the roses were Bengal except one, W. A. Rich-

# THE BLOODHOUND.

Interesting Facts About One of the Most Interesting of Dogs. The Sketch.

For stateliness of appearance no breed of dog is comparable to the bloodhound, while the stories attending its unerring pursuit of its quarry have furnished the novelist with material of the most exciting character. But it is a fiction to associate the bloodhound with ferocity. He never worries or mangles what he tracks down. His vocation is to find, and to find only, whether engaged in pursuit of man or of wounded

The bloodhound has figured in history from time immemorial, and no breed of dog has preserved its characteristic points so persistently. The high-pointed cranium, the long, pendulous ears, the ample dew-The Vatican gardens are famous, by lap, the wrinkled forehead, the overhanging flews, and even the red haw or third eyelid-commonly called the sealing waxmay be traced more or less in Talbot hound, the basset, the in the beagle, which last is a minature bloodhound, though of lighter build. The Count le Conteulx de Cantelen, in his work, "Les Races des Chiens Courans Français," harks back to the famous St. Hubert hounds,

black and white, as the recognized progeni-The present writer was particularly impressed by the strong bloodhound type which characterized the packs of French hounds from various provinces exhibited at the international show in Paris in 1878. However, it will be more interesting to leave speculative discussion and come to the regions of fact. In Borderland history bloodhounds were compulsorily maintained by each hamlet for tracking the moss troopers after their raids, and till comparatively lately the rural constabulary in England employed bloodhounds to trace sheep and poultry stealers. In Bedale s police superintendent not long ago had wonderful hound named Voltigeur, which could find his master wherever he might be and at any hour of the night. And this reference suggests the inverse remark that up the trail of a stranger quite easily, and, himself the innocent delight of collecting perhaps, more eagerly, than that of his

Another interesting fact is that the bloodfound, when alone, hunts mute; but when hunting in a pack he makes music of most delightful melody. His tracking instinct is so keen that he hunts the "clean shoe" as well, if not better, than when the foot of the fugitive has been purposely fouled, and a pretty sight to watch a trained hound following his quarry over a fence if the pursuer has gone that way, or under the rails, if such has been his course. The training of bloodhounds has not been very persistently followed of late years, but here have been several important trials at Boxmore and Alexandra Palace to wit. I s noteworthy to remark that the trial at Boxmore came off when deep snow was on the ground, and that while snow was actually falling the hounds laid on were equally persistent in tracking the quarry A well-trained bloodhound will follow for five miles even after six hours have elapsed since the fugitive started, and although many other trails may have crossed the track. But he is frequently at fault over stone flags. It was for this reason that the pursuit of Jack the Ripper by bloodhounds, at one time mooted was, after trial discarded. It was the late Mr. J Bell's Countess which served as a model to Landseer for his bloodhound in "Dignity and Impudence," and also for his "Sleeping Bloodhound," while the late Sir John Millias's Cromwell figured in morthan one of that artist's pictures. Other fine hounds have been Lauth X. Hector II and Danger. The bloodhound's aristocratic appearance, his invariable good temper and is watchfulness commend him to social notice, while the vulgar idea regarding his ferocity renders him an invaluable com panion for ladies and children against the annoyances incidental to the genus tramp.

### AMELIA E. BARR'S SERMON. The Novelist Talks to a Bowery Mission Audience.

New York Tribune. "My friends, my business is writing, not " began Amelia E. Barr, as she took her place on the platform last night to address the four hundred eager listeners assembled in the Bowery Mission lecture hall. "But," she continued, "Dr. Klopsch wants me to tell you of a friend that I have has disappointed me never failed than sixty years. If there is any man present who has had a friend for sixty years that has never wronged him. wounded him and never forgot him, then I know that his friend and my friend are the same-the Lord God Almighty, Maker of

heaven and earth.

"This friend is very near to all of usnearer than breathing; closer than hands and feet. He besets us before and behind, and lays His hand upon us. Consequently we can always appeal to Him. When we go to our earthly friends they often send us word that they are not at home when they are at home. They say they can't help us when they can help us, and they soon find our complaints very tiresome. But God is always at home. There is no key to His council chamber. He is more ready to help than we are to ask His help. God never wearies of our complaints-He tells us everything to make known our requests. "Some of you doubtless know all about public charities-how far you have to walk, how hard to find, how fenced around with rules and regulations, how many questions you have to answer. Well, God never yet isked a suppliant. Whose son art thou: He does not care whose son you are, whether you are rich or poor, American or English, Protestant or Catholic. All He wants is a broken and a contrite heart crying sincerely, 'Lord, help me, or I perish. "This great friend loved me when I was a little child, and ever since, in all times of my prosperity and in all times of my adversity. He has been sufficient. He is your friend as surely as He is mine, only some of you do not know this, and some, perhaps, lo not believe this; nevertheless, even for those who don't know and don't believe. He is moved with compassion all the day long. "How do we reach this friend? Only by prayer; by real, earnest prayer. Say to

vourself: 'What do I want to-day' " 'What do I expect to-day?

" 'What do I need to-day? "'Where am I going to-day?" "Then direct your prayer unto the Lord, and look up.

"How are you to do this? Listen: If you go into any bank and ask for \$100 no on will give it to you. If you repeat the request you will likely be shown to the sidewalk. But if you take an order with Dr. Klopsch's name signed to it for \$500 or \$5,000. you will get the money. Now, then, go to your Bible and get hold of the promise you need, and then take it to God and ask Him to redeem His own word. "All I have said hangs on one word-

prayer. I believe in prayer. I believe in God that answers prayer. I have proved it thousands of times. I do not care what any one says about its unreasonableness and its impossibility. "Any man that can pray is not poor, he is rich; he is not a failure, he is a success. He is not mean or ignoble, he is a child of God

and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven. So, then, let us strive to attain unto this "My God! my Father! while I stray

Far from my home, in life's rough way: Oh, teach me from my heart to say, Thy will be done

Indiana's New Governor.

Indiana's future Governor, James A Mount, has as much of a practical business way of conducting his farm as the successful merchants or manufacturers have of conducting their enterprises Professor Arville Bitting, of Purdue University, was brought up on a farm in Marshall county. He is now a specialist in ecteriology with special reference to diseases of animals. He is also a friend of Governor Mount and is frequently at the Governor's farm in Montgomery county to examine stock. On one of these visits a ittle over a year ago, the subject of hog cholera was thoroughly discussed and Governor Mount decided from the prevalence of the disease in different sections of the State it would not be safe to invest in bogs to feed for the fall market of 1896, though the profits on his "hog crop" for 1896 amounted to the snug s m of \$3,500

8,000 bushels of that cereal. A great many farmers would this point "the Governor missed it," Corn ernor did not miss it. He is feeding sevwintered their cattle and have no more feed for them, he will buy them as chear

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla - posttive, perfect, permanent Cures. Cures of Scrofula in severest forms, Salt Rheum, with intense stching and burning, scald head, boils, pimples, etc.

Cures of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, by toning and making rich, red blood. Cures of Nervousness and That Tired Feeling. by feeding nerves, muscles and tissues on pure blood. For book of cures by

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Send address to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. are the best after-dinner Hood's Pills pills aid digestion. 25c.

AMUSENENTS. GRAND To-night, Wed. Mat.

E. H. SOTHERN. In His New Romantic Drama AN ENEMY TO THE KING

Prices-Lower floor, \$1.50; balcony (reserved), \$1; palcony (admission), 75c; gallery, 25c. Matinee-Orchestra and boxes, \$1.50; dress circle, \$1; bal-

DOES NOT ADVERTISE

ny. 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats at Pembroke.

PARK-To-Day-2 P. M. Sidewalks of New York.

See Speedy's Terrific Dive. New Cinematographe 3-9 p. m.

Prices-10c, 20c, 30c. Next-Boston Howard

DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE INDIANAPOLISNEWS EDEN MUSEE - Daily, 11 a.m. to 11 p. m.

(PARK THEATER).

THIS THEATRE DOES NOT ADVERTISE EMPIRE -- Monday. Tuesday.

CRYSTAL MAZE

Wednesday. TO-NIGHT AT 8. 15c, 25c, 50c. Flynn & Sheridan's Big Sensation

(Double Show.) EXTRA-ORIENTAL DANCERS. Seats on sale at box office only. Tel. 1703. Thursday-Bull Fighters.

BACCHANTE The attendance has been so large and the nterest so enthusiastic that in order to ex-

Next week-Vanity Fair.

tend the opportunity to all classes the price Reduced from 25c to 10c.

Positively the last week. WARD'S ART STORE, 42 North Pennsylvania St. LECTURE and LACE EXHIBIT

- AT --THE PROPYLAZUM By the . . . COUNTESS DI BRAZZA, Monday, Jan. 11, at 3 o'Clock p. m. Subject-"Italian Industries, Industrial Schools and Exhibit of rare and beautiful Laces daily, for ne week, beginning Jan. 11.

# PLYMOUTH CHURCH

Admission, 50 Cents.

Prof. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON will lecture t PLYMOUTH CHURCH Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, under the auspices of the "McCulloch

"Solving the Negro Problem in the Black Belt of the South."

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats on sale at Baldwin's Music Store, without extra charge,

nade Governor Mount authority on farm topics for several years, and placed him in the front rank of Indiana's most successful and prosperous farmers. His farm is

among the very best in the State.

A "Hello" Man's Ruse. Chicago News. "May I come in and fix your telephone?"

meried an agent of the "hello" corporation t a South Side residence. "Why, no. You men are eternally puttering with that telephone and I'm getting tired of it. I don't see what you came around for to-day; the telephone is all right," replied the lady of the house. The telephone man knew very well that the instrument was all right, but he wanted to get on the roof and string wires to a neighboring house, and he was too wise to ask permission, so he resorted to strategy "I'll call up the office, missus, and see what they say," said he. Then going to the alley he climbed a pole back of the

the front door, and cap in hand, said meek-"I'm sorry to trouble you, but they tell me at the office that your telephone is surely out of order. Will you please call up central and tell them that they are "Why, I can't do anything with it," said

house and cut the wire. He reappeared at

the a moment later. "The bell won't ring. It's lucky you came around." Then the wily telephone man went up or he roof and worked until the house looked like a big spider's web. The grateful tady escorted him to the door, after which he re climbed the pole in the alley and connected

her phone with the office.

"A Suspicious Person." First Detective-The more I think of it. he more firmly I am convinced that the man I arrested last night did not give his

Second Detective-What name did he First Detective-John Doe. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup las been used over fifty years by millons of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and

is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether

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sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle. Nature's balsam for all complaints of the ungs, the throat and the bronchial tubes Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Coughs and colds vanish as if by magle under its soothing, healing operation. Sold

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one

mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by Curi-CURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.